PREPARE CAPONS FOR BEST PRICE

No Feed or Water Should Be Given for 24 Hours Before Fowls Are Killed.

STICKING METHOD FAVORED

Some Feathers Should Be Allowed to Remain as Distinguishing Mark—Pack in Neat Boxes of Most Convenient Size.

Capons selected for killing should be confined for 24 hours without feed or water to empty their crops completely. The usual method of killing is known as the sticking method. The fowl is hung up by the feet, the head in the left hand, and the whole body stretched to full length. The mouth is forced open and the blood vessels at the back of the throat are severed with a sharp narrow-bladed knife. The knife is then turned and the point plunged through the roof of the mouth to a point just behind and between the eyes, piercing the brain. The muscles are relaxed and the feathers come out easily.

Dry Picking Is Best.

Capons should always be dry picked, as they look much better and as some of the feathers should be left on. The feathers of the neck and head, the tail feathers, those a short way up the back, the feathers of the last two joints of the wing, and those of the leg, about one-third of the way from knee to hip joint, should be left on. These feathers, together with the head of the capon, serve to distinguish it from other classes of poultry on the market, and consequently should never be removed. In packing, be careful not to tear the skin. Bad tears, poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture say, should be sewn up. Capons scalded and picked bare bring very little, if any, better prices than other poultry in the same condition.

Most markets require capons to be undrawn and the head and feet left on. Care should be used to cleanse the head and feet of all signs of blood and filth.

Pack in Neat Box.

After picking, the carcasses are hung in a cool place until the animal heat has entirely left the body, when they are ready to be packed. Like other poultry they should be packed in boxes of convenient size, holding a dozen carcasses, or in barrels. Every attention should be given to neatness

Good Specimen of Capon.

and attractiveness, as this helps the sale and the price. During the time of year when most capons are marketed—January, February and March—no ice is necessary, but if for any reason they are shipped in warm weather they should be packed in ice.

STORING FOR BEST RESULTS

Important to Know Natural Keeping Qualities of Different Kinds and Varieties.

Before one can make a complete success in storing fruit and vegetable crops it is important to know the natural keeping qualities of the different kinds and varieties. Some kinds of fruits and vegetables do not keep well in storage and different varieties of fruit and vegetable crops must be handled differently to insure the best results.

INCREASE PROFITS OF FARM

Development of Motor Transportation Expected to Bring Farmer Better Returns.

The development of motor transportation of farm products is going to be one of the big things in the progress of farming in the next few years. It is going to place agriculture on a more profitable basis, and eliminate much of the spread which now exists between the consumer and the producer.

HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS HEN

Right Kind to Keep in Laying Pen for Production of Eggs—Dispose of Defects.

It does not matter how well bred a hen may be or how well we may try to feed her for egg production, if she is not naturally healthy and vigorous, she will not be a bird to keep in the laying pen. Birds that have any physical defects should not be kept.

Sudan Grass for Feed.

The feeding value of sudan grass is equal to timothy hay. In localities where soy beans or cowpeas do well these legumes may be grown in mixtures with the sudan grass.

Marketing by Parcel Post.

Consumers and producers alike may well look into the possibilities of direct marketing by parcel post, for nearby products.

Prevent Chicken Diseases.

Scatter air-slaked lime all around the houses and yards and you will do much to prevent roup and cholera. It is a sure germ destroyer and is especially good as a deodorizer under the perches.

Fine Grit and Charcoal.

It is surprising how much fine charcoal little chicks will eat. This and fine grit should be kept before them all the time. They are good preventives of stomach and bowel disorders.

FEDERAL INSPECTION PREVENTS BIG WASTE

Shippers, Receivers and Others Interested Assisted.

Sworn Statements as to Condition of Fruits and Vegetables Hastens Sales, Thereby Facilitating Distribution.

More than 25,000 inspections of fruits and vegetables moving in interstate commerce were made by representatives of the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, during the 12 months ended June 30, 1920. This is an increase of 78 per cent over the number of inspections for the preceding year.

By the use of food products inspection service shippers, receivers and others interested can obtain sworn statements attesting the condition of perishable products received at central markets. With immediate evidence of the condition of the food sales are made promptly, thereby facilitating the distribution of the products handled. This prevents deterioration

Federal Inspector Ascertaining Condition of Shipment of Cucumbers.

and waste on account of delays resulting from disputes as to the condition of products, hastens the release of cars and prevents unfair trade practices.

The bureau has some 40 representatives located at 26 important market centers to make inspections upon request of those concerned with the shipments. A charge of $2.50 is made for less than half a carload and $4 for each half a carload or more.

CORN HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

Growing Period Is During Hottest Part of Year When Soil Is Dry and Thoroughly Warm.

Corn has an advantage over the small grains. Its growing period is during the warmest part of the year. The soil is then dried out and warmed thoroughly. The days are then the longest and the sun shines the warmest. All these things are needed by a plant to make growth. From this it becomes plain why corn should produce more food on an acre of land than a crop that does not take advantage of the whole growing season.

Corn has another advantage and that is that its nature of growth is such that it can be cultivated. Many may think that this is a disadvantage. The cultivation kills weeds and keeps the moisture from escaping. While corn uses as much moisture as a grain crop, the cultivation given it reduces the amount of moisture that evaporates from the soil—in this way making the corn crop a moisture saver.

The corn crop has the advantage of season of growth, enabling it to produce more per acre than the grain crops and the advantage of lending itself to being cultivated, which saves moisture and kills weeds, making it both a good producer and a crop to prepare the land for other crops.

CUT SWEET CLOVER FOR SEED

Difficult to Harvest Because Seeds Mature Unevenly—Stock Eat Some of Straw.

Sweet clover is difficult to harvest for seed because it matures its seeds unevenly. The best time to cut it for seed is when half the seed pods have turned dark, and any grain or corn harvester will bundle the clover nicely. The straw is usually woody, but stock will consume some of it. When it is too coarse for feed it makes mighty good material to plow under.

MAKING POSTS LAST LONGER

Good Plan to Treat Tops With Creosote as Well as Bottoms to Prevent Deterioration.

If the top of the fence post is beveled the water will run off instead of soaking into the top of the post and causing decay. It is as important to conserve the top of the posts as the part that is in the ground. It will also pay when treating the bottom of the post with creosote to give the part above ground a light treatment.

PLOWING IS EASIEST WORK

Most Satisfactory Task When Implement and All Attachments Are Adjusted.

Plowing is one of the easiest and most satisfactory jobs on the farm, that is, if the plow, with all its attachments are in correct position and the soil is in the proper condition to be plowed.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HOG HERD

Infection Comes Principally Through Following Cattle or Devouring Carcasses.

Evidence shows that swine become infected with tuberculosis principally from cattle, either by following them in feed lots or pastures, by receiving infected dairy by-products, or by eating tuberculous carcasses.

Lessen Cholera Danger.

Keep hogs thriving; strong, healthy hogs resist cholera. Lice, worms and insanitary conditions weaken hogs and invite cholera.

Should Know His Cows.

High feed prices make it doubly desirable that the farmer should know about the production of the cows he is feeding.

Time for Cleaning Up.

Cessation of work with crops should give time to fix up around the farm.

SELECTING A HAT

Choice Should Be That Which Suits Wearer's Type.

Style Authority Asserts Women Should Wear Millinery Suitable to Their Own Personality.

A hat need not be expensive to be becoming, but it must be well chosen. The attractive hat in every case is the hat which suits the wearer's type. Do not, advises a style authority, choose blindly a hat which happens to strike your fancy, and which looks well on the saleslgirl. Rather study your personality and dress up to it.

If you are a woman of middle age whose features are beginning to show telltale lines, you should not wear a hat which turns sharply off the face, nor one with sharp angles. The soft, cloudy lines of a drooping brim, be it ever so small, will better suit your type and disguise some of those wrinkles. A flesh-colored facing is also a good friend of the middle-aged woman. It will take a surprising number of years off your life.

The American type of face looks best in a hat which is extremely simple. It may require some self-restraint to resist the appeal of that extra bow or flower for your new hat, but the result will be worth it.

If you are the feminine, clinging-vine type of woman, you may wear feathers, flowers and lace. They are planned for just your type. You must be careful not to overdo it, however.

If you are inclined to be stout, do not attempt too much trimming and keep the brims of your hats narrow. Such trimming as you do use should be piled high on the hat, preferably toward the back on the left side.

If you are of a nervous temperament, avoid all dangling trimmings. Such trimmings do not look well when they are in constant motion, you know.

The prettiest hat in the world will not look smart unless it is well cared for. All hats should be dusted when they are taken off and placed in a box where they will be out of reach of dust. Make for yourself a set of hat boxes, which will last for many seasons, and prolong the life of your hats indefinitely.

BLOUSE OF STRIKING DESIGN

To complete her tailored suit milady might well choose such a striking blouse as this soft-toned one of brocaded silk.

Stenciling.

Stenciling as a means of decorating is meeting with considerable favor for girls' simple one-piece frocks of silk.

COOL WEATHER SPORT CAPE

At the football games and at the country club this sport wrap is just the thing to keep out the chill breezes. It is a knitted cape in orange and white and is made on fashionable lines.

NEW FALL UNDERWEAR STYLE

Two-in-One and Three-in-One Garments Brought Forward by Process of Elimination.

The modern process of elimination has brought about the two-in-one garment and the three-in-one piece designed to make one trifle of linen, crepe de chine or chiffon do service for several pieces.

There is, for instance, the knicker of satin attached to a fitted bodice-like camisole, from which hangs in turn a deep flounce of lace in lieu of the knee petticoat.

A second model has the nether section shaped like a chemise envelope, but much wider, the sides slashed and trimmed with a flounce of fine lace.

At the top the material is gathered into a deep self-band threaded with wide violet satin ribbon, the band flounced at the upper edge and attached to two wide bretelles of lace and chiffon—a wonderful model for wear with the evening gown, since the front and back of the upper part are free from fabric.

A Snug Slipon.

A warm little slipon for baby can be made out of a wool neck scarf by placing the middle of scarf on the front of baby's dress, then drawing it around to the back, crossing and pulling up over the shoulders, then drawing down to the front again and fastening at each side with two baby pins or safety pins; it is both snug and comfortable.

Peplum in Autumn Fashions

Adjunct in Present Season's Modes Is Accorded Distinct Place in Costume or Gown.

When the peplum arrived, decades ago, it was intended as a charm for the top of the skirt of a gown or costume, a deft bunching of fabric with spaces of apron—fetching indeed.

In this season's modes, the peplum is accorded an individual use as well as a distinct place in the costume or gown. It may be almost knee length, or may extend halfway. It may be in panels or may be gathered in ruffled semblance at the waist, attached as an apron, or plaited flat.

It is given the liberty of an overdress when made as a part of the gown—the waist and peplum together worn with a separate skirt. The peplum, as independent piece, can be adjusted with the skirts and blouses when hues harmonize—this is especially allowable when the peplum is black or white. Peplums in chiffon, georgette and crepe de chine lend themselves readily and charmingly to adjustments with costumes.

A red peplum gives a picturesque note to a black or white gown. A white crepe de chine gown of black georgette with a befrilled bodice is a stunning evening gown with the addition of a scarlet peplum.

Chiffon velvet is a material that is being widely utilized for the autumn and winter, and this is combined variously with georgette, meteor and crepe satin. One of the favorite arrangements is to pose a front panel of velvet reaching from the neckline to a point somewhat below the boundaries of the tie-back blouse upon a foundation of georgette or satin. In spite of a rather long acquaintance with this panel front, it is still extremely smart, and is worked out in many different combinations of fabric and color.

Little Girl's Skirt.

The little girl is getting her innings in the very latest mode of plaited skirts, and to the limit of being allowed to compete with big sister in the glory of big plaids. The little girl's big-plaid skirt is a surprise. It looks very demure in close little plaitings, a mere criss-crossing of colorings—and behold! the little girl does a bit of a hop, and that skirt flares into an ensemble of startling plaids that wouldn't be startling at all if big sister or mother had fluttered the revelation. This is one of the caprices in little girl's clothes this season.

Hats of Short Haired Furs.

Small hats of short haired furs are being prepared for early winter. Fur and ribbon are frequently combined. Usually brocaded or metallic ribbons are used. Quantities of ribbons of all widths are seen, not only in conjunction with furs or velvet, but to make entire hats.

Velvet in Thread Stripes.

Velvets in thread stripes, closely placed are displayed. This broken surface wears longer without showing shabbiness than the plain colored.

Short Styles of the Day

Fashion has by no means forgotten her love for bright colors.

Coats on practical utility lines are being presented everywhere.

Openwork hosiery still remains in vogue despite the high prices.

Scarfs of knitted silk or of some soft silken fabric are quite popular for early fall.

In next season's models the existence of a waistline is admitted, although no tightly fitted or extremely flaring garments have as yet put in their appearance.

The neck-pieces to wear with suits will be both large and small, and with a suit a muff to match is more frequently carried than with a fur coat. Muffs vary in size, the smart tendency being towards the plain, round one.

For afternoon wear are shown very charming long blouses of chiffon, lace, embroidery net and georgette. Velvet and satin blouses are well regarded as winter models for afternoon wear. Nail heads in steel or jet are featured as trimming.

Tricotine in navy blue, gray and soft grayish tans are used extensively for new fall dresses on chemise lines. Braid, embroidery and buttons are the trimmings employed.

Suit of English Origin.

An especially smart tailored suit of English origin has a straight slim skirt and a knee-length coat in one-button tuxedo effect fastening at the low waistline, which is clearly defined by having the skirt section of the coat sewed on at this point. There is a long-notched collar and the general effect is of semilooseness.

Hand-Painted Trimming.

Hand painting continues as a millinery trimming, though not to the same extent as hand embroidery.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Bonner

AFTERNOON TEA.

"Did you ever hear about our afternoon tea?" asked Mr. Brown Bear of a new bear who had just come to the zoo. The new bear was named Blackie for he was a black bear and the brown bear was always called Mr. Brown Bear.

"Isn't That Nice?"

"I don't know that I ever did," said Blackie. "I have had a number of cousins in zoos, and some of them were named Blackie, too. Perhaps they have heard about it, but I don't believe I ever did.

"So you have afternoon tea, eh? And what is afternoon tea? Is it made of berry juice or something nice like that which a bear would like?"

"No," laughed Mr. Brown Bear, in a soft growling voice, for he was a very friendly soul and his growl was a very pleasant sound and not at all the sort of a growl a fierce animal would make.

"No," he said again after a moment, "I do not mean that our afternoon tea is of berry juice or anything like that. In fact, you could hardly say that it was afternoon tea."

"Gracious," said Mr. Black Bear, "you get me all excited about something and then you say that you don't mean what you've said. I'd like this afternoon tea, now you speak of it, for it might be rather good. I may not just know its name.

"I've found that the things bears were given by keepers were very good indeed, very good indeed. I was in another zoo for a little while before I was brought to this one. Do you have afternoon tea? Tell me truly?"

"Well," said Mr. Brown Bear, "afternoon tea is not just what I should call it. But I thought as you were a new bear I would call our afternoon tea by a name which was stylish and fine.

"But we do have an afternoon meal. Oh, yes, every single afternoon, and so I call it afternoon tea when speaking of it to fine new bears such as you."

"Thank you, thank you for the compliment," growled Blackie with a grin.

"Well," said Mr. Brown Bear, "I will go on telling you about this meal we have in the afternoons.

"Every single afternoon the keeper comes around—he never fails to do this any more than he ever fails to give us our dinner each day—and he gives us a delicious afternoon meal.

"The meals consist of a big loaf of bread apiece. Isn't that nice?' And we always thank him for his kindness after we have seen him come towards us and before we are given it by him.

"If we didn't thank him he would still give it to us, for the polar bears don't do much in the way of thanking him. They are pretty cranky you know. Sometimes they wave their heads about and dance a little, but polars, as you know are always a bit wild and never are very friendly. They don't thank him.

"They are too cross."

"I know that," Blackie answered.

"Well, when the keeper comes around near us and tells us he has his 'afternoon bread' for us we must growl or say 'thank you.'

"He tells us to thank him and to say 'please' and such things and then we growl, very pleasantly, of course.

"Sometimes he has a friend or two with him as he is very proud of the way we thank him and say 'please.'

"So you will do it, too, won't you, Blackie, when the time for the afternoon bread comes?"

"Most certainly I will," said Blackie.

"And he sometimes asks us to dance."

"I'm afraid I don't know how to dance," said Blackie.

"All you have to do is to move about and wave your head and go from side to side and copy the way he moves. That's all, it's quite simple, and he sings a little when we dance."

"Pretty Cranky."

"What a good time you do have," said Blackie, "and what friends you are with the keeper."

"Well, wait until you know our keeper," said Mr. Brown Bear, "and then you will see one of the reasons we're so friendly and so happy. You know friendship never comes by beating and abuse, but only by kindness and understanding! Those are wise words for the old brown bear, eh? But they are very true."

Was It His Ears?

Jesse: "Say, pa, what part of the body is the vocabulary?"

Pa: "Why, Jesse?"

Jesse: "Oh, the teacher said Bill Smith had a large vocabularly for his age."

Fox's Intelligence.

When the fox resorts to certain tricks to outwit and delay the hound (if he ever consciously does so), says John Burroughs, he exercises a kind of intelligence—the lower form which we call cunning, and he is prompted to this by an instinct of self-preservation.

Unjust.

To the small boy there can be no more flagrant injustice than a tax on soda water and none on castor oil.—New York Sun.

Tree Found in a Mine.

Discovery has been made in the Holman iron mine near Taconite, Minn., not far from the source of the Mississippi river of the trunk and branches of a prehistoric tree in an excellent state of preservation with the cones upon it. The tree is not petrified and the wood is perfectly sound.

The Proof.

"Do you think the higher education is really beneficial to the country?"

"Is it? My dear fellow, just look at the Olympian games."

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Carlot sales, One car No. 2 red winter, garlicky, spot, $2.14; 2,500 bushels October, No. 3 red winter, garlicky, $2.10; 50,000 bushels November, $2.16¼; 10,000 bushels December, 2.18; 10,000 bushels December, 2.15¾.

Corn—Sales of a lot of fly-cut white corn, delivered, at $1 per bu.

Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at $1.18 per bu. for car lots.

Oats—No. 2 white, 61½@65c; No. 3 white, 63@63¼.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.87; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.90@2.

No. 1

Hay—No. 1 timothy (nominal), $33.50@34; standard timothy, $33@33.50; No. 2 timothy, $32.50@33; No. 3 timothy, $26@29; No. 1 light clover mixed, $30@30.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $28@29; No. 1 clover mixed, $29@29.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $25@27.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye—$17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $15@16; No. 2 wheat, $13@14; No. 1 oat (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oat, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 60@61c; creamery, choice, 59; creamery, good, 58; creamery, prints, 61@62; creamery, blocks, 60@61; creamery, nearby, 51@54; ladles, 38@40; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 36@38; Ohio rolls, 34@35; West Virginia rolls, 34@35; storepacked, 32; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 36@38; process butter, 50@52.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 63c; Western firsts, 61; West Virginia firsts, 61; Southern firsts, 60.

Live Poultry.—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 32c; do, do, small to medium, 28@30; do, do, white leghorns, 28@30; old roosters, 20@21; springers, large, 31@32; do, small to medium, 31@32; do, white leghorns, 30; do, rough, poor and thin, 28; ducks, young, pekings, 3 lbs. and over, 30; do, puddle, 3 lbs. and over, 29; do, muscovy, 3 lbs. and over, 28; do, smaller and poor, 25@26; old, 25@26; geese, nearby, 30@32; Western, 28@30.

Potatoes—White, Western, Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, per 100 lbs. $1.75@2; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.50@1.75; New Jersey, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.75@2; native or nearby, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.75@2; all sections, No. 2, per 100 lbs., $1@1.25; do, do, No. 3, 50@75c; New Jersey, per 150-lb. sack, $2.75@3; Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per 150-lb. sack, $2.75@3; sweets, new, North Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $2.75@3.25; do, Eastern Shore Virginia, No. 1, per brl., $2.75@3; do, Rappahannock-Potomac, per brl., $2.50@3; do, native, per brl., $3@3.50; do, do, per 4-8 bskt., 25@50; yams, all sections, No. 1, per brl., $2.50@3; sweets and yams, No. 2, per brl., $1.50@2; do, do, No. 3, per brl., $1@1.25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $2.31½, c. i. f. track, New York, and No. 2 mixed, durum, $2.23½, c. i. f., to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.09 and No. 2 mixed, $1.08, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 1 white, 66½c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 58½@59c; creamery, extras (92 score), 58; firsts (88 to 91 score), 45@56; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 67@70; firsts, 63@66; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 88@$1.10; do, browns, extras, 75@85; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 63@72.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 27@27½c; do, average run, 24@26; state, whole milk, flats, current make, specials, 24@25; do, average run, 23; state, whole milk, twins, held, specials, 27@27½; do, average run, 24@26.

Live poultry firm; fowls, 22@28c; turkeys, 40@42.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $2.27@2.32; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, $2.10@2.15.

Corn—Lower; as to grade and location, $1.12@1.15, the latter for No. 1 yellow.

Oats—lower; No. 2 white, 65@66c; No. 3 white, 64@65.

Dressed Poultry—Lower; fowls, fresh killed, choice to fancy, 35@40c; small sizes, 37@38.

Cheese—Lower; New York, whole milk, fancy, flat, 27@27½c; do, common to good, 23@26; long horns, 27@27½; little daisies, 27.

Potatoes—Weak; Jersey, No. 1, per basket, 60@90c; do, No. 2, 30@50.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Good yearlings, $16.75; bulk good grades, $15@16.50; grassy kinds, $8.75@14.50; good cows stronger, $7.50@10.50; medium grades, $5.25@7.25; canners, $3.75@4.15, steady; bologna bulls strong to 15c higher, bulk, $6@6.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $7; top lambs, $11.50.

Calves—Top, $17.50.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Cattle—Steers strong to 25c higher; top steers, $14.50; bulk, $9@11; yearling steers and heifers, 10 to 15c higher; canner cows, strong to 15c higher at $3.25@3.50; bulls steady; calves steady; good and choice vealers, $13@14; feeder steers strong to 25c higher.

Hogs—Top, $14.50; bulk light and medium weights, $14@14.50; bulk heavies, $13.75@14.40.

Sheep—Top lambs, $11.75; bulk, $11@11.50; top ewes, $5.75; bulk, $5@5.50.

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Veal, choice, per lb., 17@18c; ordinary to medium, 12@15; heavy, smooth, fat, per head, $25@30; rough, do, $15@20; common, thin, do, $8@12.

Lambs and Sheep—Sheep, No. 1, 5@6c; old bucks, 4@5; common, 2@3; lambs, spring, choice, 11@12; fair to good, 9@10; common, thin, 7@8.

Hogs—Straight, 10c; sows, as to quality, 10@13c; stags and boars, 7@8; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@15; shoats, as to size and quality, 13@15

BROWN & SMITH

We have just received another shipment of

Selz Men's Dress Shoes

Blacks and Tans, Blucher and Bal style, English and semi-English lasts. Sizes 5½ to 11. Made of good serviceable leather. Goodyear welt.

An honest $8.00 value at

$6.50

We also carry a complete line of Punch and Judy Shoes for Children.

Selz Shoes for Women are made of the best materials by expert workmen. We have in stock a wide range of styles and sizes priced from

$3.75 to $11.00

Get all the good out of your New Sweaters by buying NOW.

Men's, Women's and Children's Sweaters

$1.25 to $7.50

Young Men's Dress Suits

Sizes 35 to 40

Exceptional values at

$30.00

BROWN & SMITH

Appomattox, Virginia

Every Inch of the Bates Steel Mule is Thoroughbred

The United States Government by means of the Department of Agriculture, has been looking into the tractor question, and its bulletins clearly proves that the satisfied tractor owner—men who say that the tractor has paid—are men who own the BETTER CLASS of tractors. The successful man has learned years ago that he can't get something for nothing. No one can. The reason the BATES STEEL MULE costs more is that it is worth more. Skilled factory procedure, quality production and the most modern Machinery enables us to save money at every turn, yet the BATES STEEL MULE cost slightly more in the beginning to build but considerably less in the long run to own. It's just another case where a seemingly higher priced article is far cheapest to own when you come to actually USE it.

The Bates thoroughbred quality comes not from mere claims, but from what's put into it. Every part that goes to make up the BATES STEEL Mule is put there by long field experience. There isn't a part that isn't time-tried and tested. There isn't a part that experience hasn't dictated the shape and size of; and in it all there isn't one superfluous part, nor one part that isn't capable of standing up under twice the strain it gets in actual use. These are things experience and practice have distracted. The BATES comes to you as a fulfillment of your desire for a tractor that will endure. Price is what we pay for a thing. Value is what we get out of it. Consider your tractor from what you will get out of it, consider how many working days you have when the ground is wet, consider the operations where you cannot afford to pack your seed bed, and consider how constantly and economically they must be performed even in rush times, you will then see why the BATES STEEL MULE is the biggest value offered in any tractor on the American market today.

Moses & Hancock

Appomattox, Va.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. MOON — A. L. PITTS, JR.
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGUID
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse — Virginia

S. L. FERGUSON
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Courts—State and Federal

CEILING, FLOORING, SIDING
Sash, Doors,
Blinds,
Mouldings,
Inside Trim,
Porch Columns, Brackets,
Balusters, Lathe,
Redwood Shingles,
Special Millwork,
Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
Farmville, Va.